

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE—PRESS BUILDING,
NO. 326
JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

We re-print in readable shape our article on the State Convention. It was so mutilated in making up the form for Wednesday morning as to be almost incomprehensible.

To Subscribers and Agents.

The leading papers all over the country have been compelled to advance the subscription price of their dailies to 25 cents per week. White paper, which we purchased at 15 cents when our enterprise started, is now selling at 25 cents per pound, which compels us to advance our rates slightly. On and after Monday, January 24, the rates for the DAILY PRESS will be as follows:

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$10 00
" " " 6 months, 5 50
" " " 3 months, 3 00
" " " 1 month, 1 00

On and after Monday, the 9th of January, the price to agents, news-dealers and newsboys, 3 cents per copy. To regular subscribers, when delivered by carriers, 25 cents per week.

We hope our patrons will see the imperative necessity for the advance, which we shall gladly take off as soon as the fall in paper will enable us to do so.

We hope our friends all over the country will send in their subscriptions at once, to begin with the new year.

News of the Day.

We have from Washington a new explanation of the intended Blair visit to Richmond. They applied to Secretary Stanton for a pass to Richmond. He refused to give it. They then appealed to the President, who declined to make himself responsible by authorizing the Secretary to give them a pass to the headquarters of Gen. Grant, who was to pass them through his lines or not, as he pleased. In the meantime Stanton telegraphed to Gen. Grant that they were going without his or the President's authority, and that if they went to Richmond it must be on their own responsibility. In this hint Grant acted and refused to pass them to Richmond. Another runner from Washington has it, that in order to strip the mission of a diplomatic character, it has been given out that the elder Mr. Blair simply endeavored to get to Richmond to recover portions of his political correspondence, taken last summer by Gen. Brooks, and which he is very desirous should not be published at present.

The latest intelligence from Thomas' Headquarters seems to indicate that the pursuit of Hood will not cease with his crossing the Tennessee. Marching orders have been issued, and all the sick and wounded sent to Nashville and the Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent intimates that the news from the army hereafter will be from another direction.

George D. Prentiss has returned to Washington, bringing a letter from Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of this State, to the President, asking permission to return to the North.

The Provost Marshal General has just issued an order that no recruits be enlisted as infantry, the wants of the service, at this time, not requiring the enlistment of recruits for heavy artillery, light artillery or cavalry.

A Board of Officers, by order of the Navy Department, are to examine into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the Parrott 100-pound guns on board the vessels engaged in the late attack on Wilmington.

The rebels are disposed to be very "jolly" over the failure of our attack on Fort Fisher. They seem to regard the taking of Wilmington as an important step, and boldly say the Federals will not try it again.

The Richmond Sentinel thinks that if England and France would cross the Southern States their independence and nationality on condition of their abandoning slavery, the people would be willing to accept the proposition. Such a proposition, it says, ought to be made to the people.

There seems to be trouble in Canada about raising militia for frontier service. Drafting had to be resorted to in the Province, and that produced riots which ended in the drafting officers being driven out of several counties.

A very significant article in the Richmond Sentinel, supposed to be from the pen of Jeff Davis, advocating an alliance with European nations, rather than submit to the authority of the Federal Government, appears in our telegraph columns this morning and is creating quite a sensation in official circles. Secretary Seward is said to have sent it to all our foreign ministers as showing the complete collapse of the rebellion and consequently that the rebels are no longer entitled to the consideration of belligerents.

After whipping the rebels the next thing to be done is feed them. The Mayor and Common Council of Savannah, with the consent of General Sherman, have sent Col. Julian Allen North to purchase a free gift of supplies to the poor of that city. It is said the merchants of New York are anxious to open Commerce with Savannah, and to show their good will by donating a free gift of supplies to the poor of that city.

The British Army and Navy Gazette ridicules the idea that Sherman was obliged to leave Atlanta.

Rear Admiral Porter's fleet is reported at Beaufort safely anchored, having successfully weathered the storm of Wilmington. That monster Forrest is at his old trade of murdering Union prisoners again. A Capt. Fitch, belonging to one of our colored regiments, and two other officers of the same regiment were captured by Forrest's men, and because they, from fatigue and exhaustion, were unable to march, were ordered to be shot. Fitch's two comrades were actually killed, and Fitch was left for dead, and thus managed to make his escape.

We have at length information as to when Hood's army crossed the Tennessee. A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says it crossed at Long's Ferry, five miles above Florence, where the water is quiet and only three-fourths of a mile wide. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan on the 3d inst. were \$1,280,000 and to the 7-30 loan \$1,825,000.

The steamer Costa Rica brought to New York yesterday \$1,115,000 in treasure. The N. Y. Post has on the best of authority that no more Gold bearing interest bonds will be issued by Mr. Fessenden. There will be no additional inflation of currency. The Government will rely for expenses upon the 7-30 loan, and on taxes.

In Republican Caucus Gov. Tate received 38 votes for United States Senator for Illinois, and all others 25.

Gold closed last night in New York at 222.

UNION CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT.

Organization and Proceedings.
JUDGE GOODLOE, CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Remarks of Dr. T. S. Bell.

Resolutions Favoring Amendment of the Constitution.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Correspondence of the Union Press.)

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1, 1865.

The meeting, a very large and enthusiastic gathering, was called to order by Dr. T. S. Bell, Chairman of the Union State Executive Committee, and the following remarks were made by him:

Gentlemen: Immediately after the overwhelming result of the great national verdict on the 8th of November became known in Kentucky, the State Executive Committee in Louisville held a meeting, in which they invited and enjoined the co-operation of friends of the great principles for which we are struggling. After much deliberate discussion, it was determined in unison with the wishes of the many loyal men throughout the State, that a call for a convention should be made for the purpose of taking counsel with one another on the great issues before the American mind, and in accordance with these considerations, this convention has assembled.

In many points of this view, this convention is of vast importance. It is the first State convention that has assembled since the election of Mr. Lincoln—and this fact should impress itself upon the minds of the members. It is right and proper at all times for the people to assemble to take mark of progress. The vast tides of human movement that are constantly sweeping across this must make their mark, and these tides must be noted by all wise, prudent, and discreet people, in order to know, at least, where we stand. But it is imperatively necessary that we shall do this now. Great events, that are startling to the world, are matters now of almost daily occurrence, and we, having biennial elections, should now meet to advise with the Representatives of the people on the things that concern the welfare of the Commonwealth, and under these auspices and for these purposes, and in order to expedite these advisory councils and such action as the Convention may determine, I nominate the Hon. Tucker Woodson, of Jessamine, as temporary President of this Convention, and John L. Scott, Esq., of Frankfort, as temporary Secretary.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The Committee on Organization presented the name of the Hon. Judge Goodloe, of Lexington, as President, and John L. Scott, Esq., as Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions reported eight resolutions, which were adopted unanimously with the most rapturous cheering. The resolutions require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of slavery throughout the public domain, an entire alteration in the slave code of the State, and a full endorsement of the national administration.

The correspondence between Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter relative to the failure at Fort Fisher will be found on our first page. The Admiral is evidently in an unpleasant humor about the matter. We notice in our exchanges a disposition to take sides with navy or army in discussing the merits of the case. Those journals that are prone to accept the rebel or "Beast" theory respecting Butler, are assuming the championship of the navy. And a few others do the same. Our readers are aware that we do not value off-hand newspaper criticisms of battles at a distance, at a very high figure. They are generally based on exceedingly imperfect reports, and occasionally on willfully partial and false ones.

About the sum of all one can wisely say respecting the failure at Wilmington is that the job of capturing the place proved too heavy for the force and appliances made use of. The rivalry between the army and navy is an old fact and it often flares up into a most feverish jealousy.

Admiral Porter coolies in himself a large amount of feeling, and made diligent display of it during his service on the Mississippi. That it essentially interferes with the discharge of his official duties we do not believe. To our personal knowledge the Admiral disapproved of Gen. Grant's final and successful plan for the capture of Vicksburg, at the time, when and for some days or even weeks, after the grand movement commenced, which placed our army in the rear of that town. His feelings, in fact, bordered on disgust, but he, nevertheless, did the work which was appointed him in programme of the siege. And the result did not vindicate his foresight. Those who know him well are aware that his sense of loyalty is rather more profound for the navy than for anything else, even the government itself.

This expedition was his own scheme. It has been prepared without regard to expense. Such a floating armament never sailed from port. Personal and professional pride were at stake in the issue. It was of course a sore and bitter mortification to the Admiral to encounter such a dead-lock in the enterprise. But he certainly made unseemly haste in intimating that the fault attached to the land forces. The facts as they appear in these two letters seem to be about these; the bombardment of Fort Fisher, although skillfully performed and terrific almost beyond precedent did not materially damage the works. Gen. Butler and Gen. Weitzel after a careful reconnaissance concluded that they could not successfully make an assault without the works being damaged. In short the Navy couldn't crack the nut, and the army couldn't crack the nut till it was cracked. We don't treat them here for mutual extermination.

We think the Admiral's visible sneer where he wishes "some more of your gallant fellows" had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, &c., a little grain shabby. The officer who did that feat escaped as by miracle from a shower of iron missiles fired from our own fleet. To have been murdered in the first degree, and to a very extensive degree, but that from our own guns was the only means of precluding a still more destructive one from the seventeen less by two of the enemy's.

The Jews in this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York 10,000; from Illinois 6,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin 3,000, and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000.

The application for an injunction against the City Railway Company will be argued before Judge Drain on Friday.

There will be a meeting of the General Council this evening.

How the Conflict is to be Handled Down. The manifestations in Savannah don't tally altogether with the high-sounding boasts of the rebel leaders that the Yankees may overrun but can never conquer the chivalry—never, never! Jeff. Davis thinks all the "vital points" of the Confederacy in Federal possession would not materially weaken the rebel cause. And that when all the strong arms of this generation have fallen in the palmy days the conflict will be taken up by the young arms of the next.

When Sherman commenced his brilliant and daring campaign through Georgia the rebel press were everywhere sure of his speedy and utter overthrow. It was as easy as if not falling off a log, at least as converting a tree into a log. The people along the route had to do their duty, to destroy forage and subsistence, to tear down bridges, fell trees in all the roads, to spread the ruin in front of Sherman which his army would be sure to leave in its rear. And of course they would do their duty for their loyalty was towering, immense, invincible. Men, women and children would crowd all the highways in pursuit of their own martyrdom, rather than to bear the eternal, unpeakable, unimaginable shame of allowing the ruthless invader to traverse their sacred soil without molestation or hindrance. But that particular style of loyalty to a broken down cause, somehow failed to present itself to our victorious legions as they trudged quietly and steadily onward. And the aspect of affairs now in Savannah neutralizes rebel predilections in a similar way. The Mayor of the city who doubtless represents public opinion as fully and justly as any one person could, called a public meeting "to take into consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city." The Savannah Republican describes the meeting as a large one, and composed of influential citizens:

Resolutions were adopted, first, that we accept the position of the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislative conference and to the voters.

2d. That, laying aside all differences and burying bygone wrongs, we as citizens endeavor to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

3d. We do not put ourselves in the position of a conqueror, as a King's terms of a conqueror, but claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President, and all legislation in Congress in reference to a people situated as we are.

4th. That we ask the Governor to call a convention of the people, to say whether they wish the war continued, or to endeavor to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

5th. That it is the unanimous desire of all present that Gen. Gentry be continued as Military Commander of this post, and that for his uniformity and kindness, he be entitled to our thanks.

This signifies more than the simple fact that an unusual number of citizens there are, and have been, Union men from the first. It means that the shrewder and saner part of the population see plainly enough that the game is up; that ultimate submission is inevitable, and that the longer it is postponed the less the gain and the greater the humiliation. We cannot doubt for a moment that had Savannah been captured two years ago, that meeting of influential citizens, called by the Mayor, would have remained in the limbo of undeveloped events.

By the time all the "vital points" are in our possession, we shall hear of still larger meetings, a still more zealous attendance of influential citizens, and resolutions more ample and emphatic in the expression of a desire for the restoration of peace, and the "burying of by-gones." It may be in Jeff. Davis' nature, but it is not in human nature to maintain itself in perpetual, incorrigible and hopeless revolt against a free and equitable government. We hope to see the experiment tried of capturing all the "vital points."

"Beyond Virginia's border line
His patriot's perilous."

Gen. Lee is probably as honest a man as now lives in rebellion against his Government. He had been an officer in the United States army over twenty-five years at the outbreak of the rebellion. He was sorely in doubt for a season which side to espouse. He finally took the left under the influence of that seductive delusion, State sovereignty. He illustrates in his own career what a correspondent of the New York Post says of all the people he met on the great march from Atlanta to Savannah. "They seem," he says, "never to have had a conception of the nation as a unit."

General Lee was afflicted with this "vicious quirk" in his intellect April 20, patriotizing. He wrote to his sister April 20, apologizing for his course, admitting that he saw no reason for the revolution in the South, but the question with him was whether he should "take part against his native State." No sense of paramount allegiance to any government but that of Virginia. If such a notion be correct there can be no such thing as the supremacy of Federal law. And the United States has never been a nation but an alliance of nations. Yet this supreme folly and madness no doubt led astray thousands of sincere and instinctively patriotic hearts. They were patriotic, but utterly confused as to whom or what their fealty was due. General Lee's case is a melancholy and impressive example of the power for mischief of a fundamental political falsehood. He was worthy and capable of better things, a better destiny than to drift off into a hopeless, causeless and infinitely criminal rebellion, under so absurd and false a notion of allegiance.

Hilarious.

Richmond papers are in that kind of hysterical glee over the result at Wilmington which indicates, quite as forcibly as anything could, conscious weakness. They say the hearts of all their people are vastly cheered by the result.

They speak of it as a prodigious triumph. Such language shows that they have not felt themselves to be in enjoyment of victories of late to any very exalted degree. A man condemned to be hung considers it a luxury to be shot. It is somewhat on that principle that this extravagant jubilation is to be explained. The rebels will discover after a while that this "victory" is a little barren.

The Jews in this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York 10,000; from Illinois 6,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin 3,000, and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000.

The application for an injunction against the City Railway Company will be argued before Judge Drain on Friday.

There will be a meeting of the General Council this evening.

Initials Stamped on Letter Paper and Envelopes without additional Charge.
Visiting and Wedding Card ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT
AND—
STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
No. 42 West Fourth Street,
First door east of Walnut Street, Cincinnati.
SHIPLEY & SMITH.
Special attention given to Coloring Initials Monograms and Crests on Paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Diseases of the Nervous, Sensual and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge in sealed envelope. Address Dr. J. SKILLER HOUTTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. 127 27

Dr. THOMAS A. HUNTER—Dear Sir, I have used your popular Vermifuge and cheerfully give my testimony in its favor, as one of the most pleasant as well as efficacious worm destroyers I have ever known. It had the desired effect in relieving the children of worms.
LOUISVILLE, May 10th, 1864. G. MOSE.

BANK STATEMENT.
CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865

ASSETS.
Notes and Bills Discounted.....\$ 74,141 24
United States Deposits.....1,704 24
Banks.....1,704 24
Due from Banks.....81,254 94
United States Securities.....175,000 00
Cash on Hand.....48,564 39
Total.....\$1,911,430 29

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....11,250 00
Circulation.....17,480 00
Individual.....42,742 14
Due to Depositors.....12,500 00
Unclaimed Dividends.....12 00
Banks.....9,456 10
Profit and Loss.....9,674 99
Total.....\$1,911,430 29

EDUCATIONAL.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.
AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR SITUATIONS as Teachers in the Public Schools of this city, will be held on Thursday, February 24th, and continue three days. Circulars and any information concerning examination can be obtained by applying to 4210, H. J. LLOYD, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Office on the west side First street, one door north of Chestnut. Office hours 8 o'clock P. M. 134 22

IMPRESSED HORSES.
NOTICE.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE had horses impressed from them under the late order of Brigadier General K. H. Long, they are referred to the following extracts from Act of Congress, July 4th, 1861: "If, however, the claimant will be required to file with his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the Clerk or Recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said county."

III. LOYALTY.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's proclamation of December 1861, supported by the certificate of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claimant was, at the date his claim originated, and has been since, loyal to the United States, or a sworn supporter of the Government of the United States, whose loyalty and creditability shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

Major Henry Plesner, Provost Marshal, corner Sixth and Walnut streets, will issue certificates to persons desiring them on application at his office with proper vouchers.
JOHN T. ALLEN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

EXEMPTIONS.
Exemption from the Draft.
THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT IS OPEN FOR THE correction of the rolls. Proof taken and papers prepared by J. J. COURTNEY, 134 27

The Draft.
THE BOARD HAVING EXTENDED THE TIME FOR correction of the rolls, and the necessity of persons to take proof for persons claiming exemption, is hereby notified that the Board will be open on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock P. M. 134 27

FIRM NOTICES.
LAW NOTICE.
BARR & GOODLOE.

JO. W. BARR AND JO. K. GOODLOE HAVE THIS day formed a partnership, and will practice law in all the courts of this State, and also in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 134 27

THE FIRM OF J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS IS THIS day changed to J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS. 134 27

J. H. SCHROEDER, A. H. SCHROEDER, J. Louis Schroeder.

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
"Schroeder's Cocktail and Stomach Bitters."

25 WALL ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Partnership.

MR. L. BAMBERGER HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a member of our firm, which will heretofore be known as J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS, and will continue the same for the purpose of carrying on the business of the firm. 134 27

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25 WALL ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AMUSEMENTS.
Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT,
AT THE
Female High School,
TO BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Philosophical & Chemical Cabinet,
Friday, Jan. 6, '65, at 7 1-2 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Piano Solo.....Mr. W. C. Coleman
2.—Song "Ah, So Pure" from "Marta".....Florence
3.—Duet "Quadrille".....Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman
4.—Quadrille.....Madame Brown and Mr. Coleman
5.—Solo "Requiem".....Mrs. Coleman
6.—Duet "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman
7.—Piano Solo.....Mr. Coleman
8.—Solo "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman
9.—Solo "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman
10.—Solo "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman
11.—Solo "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman
12.—Solo "The Secret".....Mr. Coleman

THE BALL OF THE SEASON!
The attention of the public is called to a
COTILLON PARTY,
To be given
At Sparks' Hall,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.,
Friday Evening, Jan. 6, 1865.

THE Public generally are invited to attend, and all may be assured that the best of order will be maintained, and the Managers are men of large experience and strict enforcement of discipline.

Masonic Temple.
Arlington's Minstrels,
FROM CHICAGO.

WM. ARLINGTON, Proprietor and Manager
THIS FAVORITE AND WORLD-RENOVED COMPANY will commence a series of their grand entertainment on Monday Evening, January 24, 1865.

NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW OPERAS.
NEW COMEDIES.

Will all be given in a manner superior to any yet seen in Louisville. The reputation of this well known troupe is such that no comment is necessary, and the Manager takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that all arrangements given at this fashionable Temple shall be of the best, and the most facilities shall be provided to suit all.

Admission—50 cents
Reserved Seats—75 cents
The doors will be open at the Hall each day from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4 o'clock.
S. COOK, Agent.

Louisville Theatre.
CAREY & CALVERT Lessees and Managers.
D. A. CAREY, Manager.
T. J. CAREY, Treasurer.

First night of the celebrated lyric artist, VESTAL, the Macfadden.

On Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, 1865, will be acted the great play of
GAMMA, THE HERREW FORTUNE TELLER.
Games, the Fortune Teller with songs—Vestrali.

No farce will be acted.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock—performances commence at 7 o'clock.
Private Boxes, 50 cents.
To 4 P. M., when seats may be secured.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquet 50c. Orchestra Seats, 25c. Private Boxes, 50c. Second Tier, 40c. Gallery, 20c. Colored Box, 30c.

FURS & C.

OPERA SETS
AND
Children's Furs

Received this Day by Express.

PRATHER & SMITH,
429 MAIN STREET.

MILITARY GOODS.
ARMY GOODS.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,
229 Main Street,
Louisville, Ky.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

MESS CHESTS,
MATTRESSES,
COATS, CAPS,
SWORDS, PISTOLS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c.

The largest and best stock in the city. MESS CHESTS made to order. PRESENTATION SWORDS furnished to order—from \$20 to \$100.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.

FLOUR MILL.

"BROADWAY MILLS,"
Corner Tenth and Broadway,
(Near L. & N. R. R. Depot.)

THE VERY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR WHEAT, AND EVERY FACILITY AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO BRING WHEAT TO MARKET.

SAML. A. MILLER,
Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Unrivalled for Quality and Price!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Card Pictures!
AT THE
EXCELSIOR GALLERY
No. 321 Market Street, south side, between Third and Fourth.

W. M. ELROD, Artist.

DRY GOODS.
NEW YEAR
NEW GOODS
AND
NEW PRICES
AT THE
NEW YORK STORE.
BEGINNING
MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

We shall offer to the trade our entire stock of
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
For Much Less Money than the same
Goods can be bought for in
N. Y., or Anywhere Else.

EMBRACED IN OUR STOCK MAY BE FOUND THE
Following Goods:

SILKS,
Of all colors, styles and prices.

DRESS GOODS
Of all colors, styles and prices.

Merinos, Vallours,
Empress Cloth and Poplins,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
All sizes and prices.

Gloves, Hosiery and White Goods,
Of all kinds.

Bleached and Brown Cotton,
All brands.

White and Col'd Table Damasks,
Irish Linens, Doilies, Napkins,
and Toweling, Jeans, Plaid
Linses, Cottons, &c.,

Prints at 25c and Upwards,
Bleached Cottons at 30c and Upwards,

THE DAILY PRESS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements. See our terms, on first page.

OUR AGENTS.

S. S. Trow, Ind.
J. E. Everett, Louisville, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.
J. E. Duncanson, Ky.

WEBSTER OR WORCESTER.

To the party getting up a Club of fifty subscribers to the WEEKLY PRESS, we will, on receipt of the hundred dollars, (the club rate), present a copy of Webster or Worcester's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held on Monday evening, thirteen of the twenty-two members being present.

The special committee, to whom was referred the petition of certain teachers for an increase of salary, reported adversely to an increase of salaries during the present scholastic year. Mr. Elliott, from the minority of the committee, reported in favor of advancing the salaries of all teachers who receive a less sum than twelve hundred dollars per annum, a sum equal to ten dollars per month. The consideration of both reports was postponed until the next regular meeting. The proposed increase, if made, will render it necessary for the Board to incur an additional expense of about six thousand dollars by the close of the scholastic year, the 1st of July, 1865.

The Rev. Mr. Parsons was commissioned to visit Frankfort during the ensuing session of the General Assembly for the purpose of exerting his influence to secure the passage of an act amendatory of the local school law by allowing the Board to fill all vacancies in its membership, permitting them to receive pay-scholarships in the city schools, &c.

The salaries of teachers for December and a large number of other claims were allowed.

The Board adjourned to meet again the first Monday evening in February.

WALKER TAYLOR AT OWENSBORO.—A citizen of Owensboro who had been conscripted by Walker Taylor, and escaped, arrived in the city last night. He reports that Taylor has made his headquarters at Owensboro and is enforcing the conscription relentlessly in Davies county. After conscripting the citizens they are allowed to enlist in the rebel army, with the privilege of a furlough for eight days. This citizen took the benefit of a furlough and intends spending his time in a very poor way, a company of colored troops at Owensboro, but we did not learn whether they were captured or not. Unless Taylor's band is suspended travel on the lower Ohio will be suspended. Every boat that has passed up the river for the last few days has been fired into at that point.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A shooting match for \$200 aside, on Wednesday, between Mr. Wm. McLaughlin of this city, and Mr. James Hoskins of the country, came off near this city on Tuesday. The match was a very poor one, missing the two first birds. Each had eighteen shots at double birds sprung from a trap at twenty-one yards rise. There was some very fine shooting done by both parties, especially by McLaughlin, in killing both birds in five successive shots. We annex the summary:

Hoskins—First shot, 1; 2d shot, 1; 3d shot, 0; 4th shot, 0; 5th shot, 1; 6th shot, 1; 7th shot, 0; 8th shot, 0; 9th shot, 0; 10th shot, 0; 11th shot, 1; 12th shot, 1; 13th shot, 1; 14th shot, 0; 15th shot, 1; 16th shot, 0; 17th shot, 0; 18th shot, 1; 19th shot, 0; 20th shot, 1; 21st shot, 1; 22nd shot, 1; 23rd shot, 1; 24th shot, 1; 25th shot, 1; 26th shot, 1; 27th shot, 1; 28th shot, 0; 29th shot, 0; 30th shot, 0.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Last Sunday morning four prisoners, en route from this city to Camp Chase, Ohio, escaped from the cars between Seymour, Indiana, and Cincinnati. The train had been delayed at Seymour about four hours, and in the midst of changing cars the prisoners were placed in a car among some citizens. During the trip from Seymour to Cincinnati, they managed to procure citizens' clothing, and thus elude the guard. The following are the parties who escaped: John E. Aker, 12th Ky. cavalry; Edwin Carrill, 2d Ky. cavalry; William A. Travis, 12th Ky. cavalry; and James Hains, of the 2d Ky. cavalry. The first three belonged to Lyon's command. Hains belonged to Morgan's command.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Do not forget the concert to-morrow night. Tickets may be purchased at the bookstore of Bradley & Gilbert; at the office of the Principal of the School; of Theodore Harris, Esq., at the United States Hotel, and of Chas. Atmore, Esq., at the railroad office southeast corner of Third and Main.

Already quite a number of tickets has been sold, and although the price may seem high to a stranger or an uninterested person, yet, considering the high character of the music and the object in view, all who desire to increase the facilities of the excellent Female High School will cheerfully purchase tickets.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Capt. John T. Allen's notice in this morning's Press contains matter very interesting to those who have passed through the Horse improvement campaign.

Affidavits as to Citizenship and Loyalty are requisite, and application for certificates, with proper vouchers, must be made to Maj. Plessner, Provost Marshal, corner Sixth and Walnut streets.

PRISONERS.—One thousand and forty-six prisoners were forwarded to Camp Chase yesterday. Capt. Jones was expecting to receive another consignment last night. We learn that about two thousand yet remain at Nashville to be forwarded.

Billy Purford, the clever mail agent on the Nashville railroad, has again placed us under obligations for favors.

Col. Marsh B. Taylor, late of the 10th Indiana, has obtained authority to raise another regiment at Lafayette, Ind.

Report of James Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of Work, Post, and Poor Houses, for the month ending December 31st, 1864.

PRISONERS.
Prisoners remaining December 1st.....29
Committed.....37
Total.....66
Bailed and discharged.....46
Remaining January 1st.....20

SLAVES.
Slaves remaining December 1st.....2
Committed.....5
Total.....7
Delivered to owners.....2
Remaining.....5

POST HOUSE PATIENTS.
Patients remaining December 1st.....1
Admitted.....9
Total.....10
Discharged.....10
Died.....2
Remaining January 1st.....4

POOR HOUSE.
Remaining December 1st.....2
Admitted.....2
Total.....4
Discharged.....4
Died.....2
Remaining January 1st.....2

Number of day's labor performed by the prisoners and slaves during the month, 585 days; average expense of prisoners and slaves, after deducting Officers' salaries, wages of quarry hands and family expenses, 50c per day; average expenses of all connected with the Institution, including each and every expenditure, 48c per diem.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Superintendent.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Wednesday, Jan. 4.—John Lee, a soldier, drunkenness and very bad conduct, assaulting a little boy, and hitting the policeman in the neck. Fined \$5.

A peace warrant was dismissed. Samuel Arterburn, charged with enticing and aiding slaves of Mr. Willhoite to escape. Continued.

Simon Lehman, selling a watch under false pretenses. Continued until to-morrow. Patrick Quilligan, Michael Gannon, Thos. Sullivan and James Hart, four thieves under ten years, stealing two hats from Jacob Ulmer, worth \$4. \$200 for three months' good behavior. Sent to the Work-house.

We are requested to notify the various School Trustees of the county that it is rendered imperative by the school law that their reports should be forwarded to the School Commissioner of the county, in this city, on or before the 15th inst. Those who have not in their possession the proper blank forms for the purpose, can obtain them by applying to the Commissioner, corner Sixth and Jefferson streets.

BARRACKS NO. 1.—There was a good business at the above barracks yesterday. Seventy-five convalescents were received from different points; 350 men from Nashville; 38 deserters received from St. Louis, and 33 from Indianapolis. There were transferred to Nashville 192 men, to Murfreesville 8 men, to Savannah 38, to New York city 77, and to Shepherdsville 4.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—A respectable audience attended this favorite place of amusement last night, and were well entertained. The charming lyric actress, Yestval, commenced an engagement to-night. She appears as Genoa, in the Hebrew Fortune-Teller. This is an attractive bill, and we hope to see a good attendance.

FIRE.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. A. E. Maris, on Broadway between Ninth and Tenth streets. Col. Johnson, with his fire brigade suppressed the flames before any great damage was done. Loss about \$150. We did not learn whether the building was insured or not.

BUYERS WILL RECOLLECT THE SALE BY S. G. HENRY & CO., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Thursday, on the premises, on Walnut street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, of a desirable two story and attic brick dwelling house and lot. For particulars and terms see auction advertisement.

PERSONAL.—Mr. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, arrived in Washington from Richmond on Monday. He is under parole to tell nothing of what he saw at the rebel capital.

Lieut. Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky, is rusticated in Richmond, doing as well as could be expected.

The municipal authorities of Philadelphia are engaged in preparing a new ordinance providing for the abolition of the fire department and authorizing the mayor to contract with some responsible party or corporation to extinguish fires at a cost not exceeding \$75,000 per annum.

THE 50TH INDIANA.—The non-veterans of the 50th Indiana, 302 strong, under Major Atkinson, have arrived at Indianapolis from Little Rock, Arkansas. About 500 re-enlisted men of this regiment were left in the field.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—Harper's magnificently illustrated edition of the Great Rebellion has reached its tenth number. Civill & Calvert have all the numbers. Price 50 cents each.

We noticed at Mr. Hugh Wilkins' establishment yesterday a beautiful flag, which he is just completing for the congregation of the Green street Baptist Church (colored). When finished it will be presented to the 123d Colored Infantry. The flag cost \$125.

The Indiana Legislature will assemble to-day. The length of the session is constitutionally limited to sixty-one days. The inauguration of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will take place on Monday next.

The Kentucky Legislature assembles to-day. The proceedings of this session will be observed with a great deal of interest. A Senator will be elected to fill the place of Mr. Lazarus W. Powell, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Decorated China Toilet Sets and Tin Toilet Sets—a splendid lot at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 213 east side Fourth street, near Main.

The train from Lexington was detained by a freight train running off the track five miles above Frankfort yesterday afternoon. It did not arrive until half-past ten o'clock last night.

Masonic Temple.—There was a large crowd at the Masonic Temple last night to see the great Arlington. He was on hand as usual with a budget of new jokes and witticisms. Go early to-night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Richmond Press on the Wilmington Failure.

They are Exceedingly Jubilant.

Jeff. Davis Anxious for an Alliance with European Powers.

The London Times on Secretary Seward.

No More Interest Bearing Bonds.

No Additional Inflation of the Currency to be Made.

From Hilton Head—Blockade Runner Captured—Savannah News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 1st, has arrived, bringing 1,100 passengers, including 200 slaves, after deducting Officers' salaries, wages of quarry hands and family expenses, 50c per day; average expenses of all connected with the Institution, including each and every expenditure, 48c per diem.

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FORWARDED.—We noticed at Barracks No. 1 yesterday fourteen deserters, heavily ironed. Nine of them were forwarded to New York, and five to Savannah, Ga.

L. Dothin, company D, 28th Kentucky, was arrested in the city yesterday as a deserter. John A. Taylor, company A, 6th Indiana cavalry, was arrested in Jeffersonville on the same charge.

London Times on Secretary Seward's Reply to Lord Wharncell's Application.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The London Times has published a long and able article on Secretary Seward's reply to Lord Wharncell's application to distribute aid among rebel prisoners. It says it is no slight testimony to the course taken by Her Majesty's Government in its dealings with Federal America that Seward with an animus he cannot conceal is desirous to make the most of the opportunity offered him to impede the British cabinet or any of its representatives. Mr. Seward must be hard driven when he finds it necessary to express so much indignation into trifling an affair.

The Times questions the wisdom and good taste of Lord Wharncell's offer, but it repudiates Mr. Seward's charges against British statesmen, and concludes by saying that he knows that in every question raised by the existing civil war we only move in the direction of a more just and more statesmanlike, conscience and public opinion of the United States. We are in the same case as they are, and whatever abuse Mr. Seward chooses to vent on the British press, it recoils on the heads of his own people.

A letter published in the city article of the Times on trading regulations with the South, contains that they are calculated to impede rather than to promote traffic. It asserts that the only available channel for getting cotton through blockades, and that the difficulties of blockade have been increased not by the efficiency of the blockade but by regulations of the Confederate Government tending to give itself the monopoly of the profits of blockade running.

Spanish Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Cortes opened on the 22d ult. The Queen's speech gives hopes of a prompt solution, but is silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that Spain has not ambitious projects upon South America, and that she is anxious to see the Spanish empire consolidated. The speech says official communication of Maximilian's accession to the throne of Mexico is the commencement of a new era in the relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto interrupted. Another paragraph in the speech is as follows: "I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy is such that, in its extent, is not satisfactory, and to remedy this I shall before you a bill of great importance." This is supposed to refer to St. Domingo.

No More Gold-bearing Notes to be Issued.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Evening Post says that the Treasury Department has decided not to issue any more gold-bearing notes, and that the only gold-bearing notes now in circulation are those issued by the Treasury Department in 1862, and which are now being redeemed by the Treasury Department.

Frederick Smith Nominated for Governor of N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day. Hon. N. G. Upham was chosen President. Hon. Fred. Smith was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Hon. J. H. Patterson was nominated by acclamation for Congress.

The Philadelphia Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—A preliminary hearing took place this p. m., in the case of Melton Allen, cashier of the Customhouse, who was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of \$9,000 dollars from Customs.

Supreme Court Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States has now before it a case of appeal from the Court of Claims. The argument is on the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress, passed in 1862, which authorized the Court of Claims to hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the Court of Claims.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—An annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad passed off quietly. The meeting was held at the Hotel Cleveland, and was attended by about 100 stockholders. The earnings for the year were \$2,512,000, and the expenses amounted to 60 per cent. of the earnings.

In Caucus Gov. Yates Received Thirty-Eight Votes for Senator and All Others Twenty-Five.

SHRIMPFIELD, Jan. 4.—In Republican caucus Gov. Yates received thirty-eight votes for Senator and all others twenty-five.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The isthmus pirates have arrived here and are confined in the port. They will be tried here.

From Maine.

MAINE, Jan. 4.—The legislature has ordered an election for U. S. Senator on the 17th inst., to fill the vacancy occurring on the 4th of March next.

Rebel Prisoners taking the Oath and Going North.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Several hundred rebel prisoners have during the past week taken the oath of allegiance and been sent North.

Subscription to the 10-40 and 7-30 Loans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The subscription to the 10-40 loan received at the Treasury Department yesterday amounted to \$1,280,000, and to the 7-30 loan to \$1,825,000.

Food for Savannah.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Col. Julian Allen has been sent North by the Mayor and Common Council of Savannah, with the consent of General Sherman, to purchase for that city certain articles of food for distribution to necessitous families. It is said our merchants are anxious to open commerce with Savannah, and to show their good will, contemplate making a free gift of supplies to the poor of that city.

A New Battery Erected by Gen. Foster—Hardee's Forces.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A new marsh battery erected by Gen. Foster, and Hardee's forces and a train of cars stopped by it. A portion of Hardee's forces had passed the point by marching around on an old wagon road. The work of cleaning the river of obstructions is going on. One of our monitors had arrived up at Savannah.

Arrival of a Blockade Runner at Savannah.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A blockade runner with an assorted cargo, came up near the city on the 29th unaware that the city had changed hands on the 29th.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Gold strong with active speculative demand. The Bulls have monopolized the market. Price opened at 23 1/2 advanced to 23 3/4.

Porter's Fleet at Beaufort.

PORTERS MONROE, Jan. 3.—Rear Admiral Porter's fleet is reported to be at Beaufort, safely anchored, having successfully weathered the storm of Wilmington. All the remaining transports were on the way to Hampton Roads.

Ohio Troops Going Home.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The steamer Irene from New Orleans on the 28th arrived here to-day with the 28th Ohio volunteers en route for home, their time having expired.

Public Sentiment in Richmond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Commercial Washington special says: The news from Richmond to-day shows an increasing desire on the part of the rebels to make Lee Supreme Military Commander.

Starting Article in the Richmond Sentinel—Supposed to be from the Pen of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Richmond Sentinel contains a very important editorial, believed to be from the pen of Jeff. Davis. Secretary Seward had sent it to all foreign ministers as showing the complete authority of the rebellion, and consequently the rebels are no longer entitled to consideration as belligerents. It says: "Our late successes do much towards preparing our people for the sacrifice of making a great war. The question is simply whether we shall give for our own use or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. It would be more glorious to devote our means to successes than to lose them as spoils to the enemy."

Our situation, stripped of our resources but masters of our Government, would be infinitely better than if we were the enemy and wearing his bonds. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other terrors. Troublesome times are upon us, great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and all our wisdom. Let there be a conference of our wise men; let there be an investigation of our wants, and then let all obstacles to the employment of all our resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar left the call for them is not empty. It is not making our misery if we were overcome without exhausting our resources in defence of the Government.

If it determines that it needs our lands, houses, horses, money, or ourselves, it must have them. If Providence condemns us to a master let it not be Yankees. Of all the people on earth we have the most to loathe and deride them. Any terms with any other would be preferred to subjugation by them. If statesmanship can't save us, I can our misery by turning us from the Yankees. Our people would infinitely prefer a favorable alliance with European nations.

The Richmond Enquirer, after commenting on the above, says if it is necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the Government of the whites, then we should liberate the negroes, and if that liberation should secure our recognition and the guarantee of England and France to our independence, we believe the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. The consequences of emancipation would fall on the negro. The act would be one of necessity not choice, taken against our judgment and convictions, but to save us from the horrors of a prolonged war, and disgrace, ruin and destruction would be involved in the success of our enemy.

The Richmond Press on the Wilmington Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Richmond Sentinel, commenting on the re-embarkation of Butler's troops, says they should not have been driven off so soon after effecting a landing. Five brigades is astonishing. When we consider the force opposed to them, a dispatch says it seems hardly possible that a force so enormous should be beaten off and discomfited by a garrison of a few hundred men, a good part of them raw militia. We were inclined to doubt whether any serious attack had been made, whether the whole demonstration were not a reconnoissance or feint preliminary to a grand move against the rebel capital, or whether the whole thing was not a mere diversion.

The Dispatch says the repulse at Wilmington, as expected, had no effect on the spirits of the people. During the first two days' work there was a very decided apprehension in the community that the rebels would make a grand assault on the city, and that the city would succumb to the immense force sent against it, and the immediate effect was that specie disappeared from the market. The enemy had expended their utmost strength on Fort Fisher, an outpost of Wilmington, and been disastrously beaten, it again creeps that was yesterday offering at 48, with few buyers.

The Sentinel says everybody is pleased and jubilant, and adds as a very pleasing sequel to our late gratifying triumphs: We mentioned the fact in yesterday's news received of the arrival of four blockade runners at Wilmington with supplies for our army. The blockade continues to be broken.

Wilmington, Dec. 30.—Gen. Bragg issued a congratulatory order on the defeat of the enemy's grand attack on Wilmington, paying a compliment to Gen. Whiting, and Kirkland. The enemy's attack on the first day lasted six hours, second day, 7, firing over 20,000 shots from 40 kinds of ordnance. The Confederates responded with 662 shots first day, and 600 the second. Our loss was 3 killed, 10 wounded, and 100 taken prisoner. The ground from rear of the fort was covered with shells and torn into deep pits; 2 guns in the fort burst, and 2 dismounted by our own men, and 2 enemy's fired, but the fort is unhurt. The expedition up the Roanoke river has returned.

The Whig says, fortune has been setting steadily against us for some months, and it is to be hoped the turning point is reached.

Southern Press on Movements of Sherman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Richmond Sentinel, of the 30th, says Sherman was still at Savannah, and no movement was expected. The river has taken place since the evacuation of Savannah.

It is probable that Sherman will rest his men before he moves on Augusta, or whatever point he thinks best.

The Augusta Chronicle, of the 28th, referring to Savannah, says: Our work throughout the winter has been very slight, and was not as successful as expected. The earth must be dredged out. The rebels have twenty cannon bearing on the river. Our work must be done before our gunboats can ascend the river above the canal.

Richmond Examiner on Foreign Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Richmond Examiner, in reply to the Sentinel, appeals to appeal for protection to France and England for protection in the present weakness of the South, and intimates that the article in the Sentinel recommending such policy emanated from Jeff. Davis and from a panicky mind, says, if all alternatives were presented to them of being subjects of foreigners or retaining the United States, we would choose the former.

Disturbances in Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Quebec advises that there is trouble in Canada over the enforcement of the draft for militia to serve on the frontier. The French refused to serve, and drafting officers were driven out of several counties. A strong force has been ordered out to put down the insurrection.

Trial of North-Commander Collins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The North trial will probably be concluded by the 20th. Commander Collins has been detached from the Wachusett and ordered to report at Washington. He is to be tried by a naval court.

Parrot Guns to be Withdrawn.

Captain Wise, of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has already determined to withdraw the 100-pounder Parrots from the service, and the feeling among naval officers induces the belief that his views will be sustained by the examining board and the Department.

Distillers Paying Penalties for Violating the Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Distillers in N. York and elsewhere heretofore charged with violating the revenue law are now paying the pecuniary penalties to which they are liable.

Mr. Shafford appointed Librarian to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President has appointed Ainsworth Shafford, of the office of Librarian of Congress.

Rebel Slaves thought to be ordered into the Army.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Washington says advice from Richmond contains a tender as to reduce the belief among certain officials of the rebel Congress in secret session have already passed a bill giving Jeff. Davis or Gen. Lee authority to call or order for a detail of not less than 50,000 slaves for service in the army as soldiers.

Dahlgren to Co-operate with Sherman.

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